

Milestones in the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives Program



<p>1940s Blue Grass Army Depot begins storage of chemical weapons containing mustard agent.</p>	<p>1950s Pueblo Chemical Depot begins storage of chemical weapons containing mustard agent.</p>	<p>1960s Blue Grass Army Depot begins storage of chemical weapons containing nerve agent.</p>	<p>1986 Public Law 99-145 designates the U.S. Army as the organization responsible for the destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile.</p>	<p>1992 Public Law 102-484 establishes Citizens' Advisory Commissions in states where chemical weapons stockpiles are stored.</p>	<p>1995 Public Law 103-337 prohibits the transportation of chemical stockpile munitions across state lines.</p>
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<p>1996 September Outreach offices open in Kentucky and Colorado communities. September Public Law 104-208 establishes the Assembled Chemical Weapons Assessment (ACWA) program and provides funding to conduct a pilot program to identify and demonstrate at least two alternatives to incineration for the disposal of assembled chemical weapons. December Michael A. Parker is appointed ACWA program manager.</p>	<p>1997 January William J. Pehlivanian is appointed ACWA deputy program manager. April The United States ratifies the Chemical Weapons Convention treaty, which directs all member nations to destroy their chemical weapons and production facilities. May ACWA begins innovative, open public participation process, known as the ACWA Dialogue.</p>	<p>1998 January Public Law 105-261 provides funding for ACWA to continue efforts to identify and demonstrate incineration alternatives.</p>	<p>1999 August Public Law 106-52 dictates that the Secretary of Defense certify demonstration of six incineration alternatives before funds are obligated for a disposal facility at Blue Grass Army Depot. October Public Law 106-79 authorizes the Department of Defense to evaluate three additional alternative technologies.</p>	<p>2000 October Public Law 106-398 mandates the Department of Defense to consider incineration and any demonstrated ACWA technologies for disposal of the Colorado stockpile. November ACWA successfully demonstrates three additional technologies.</p>
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